



NO FEAR IN ENGLAND.

TRANSVAAL SITUATION NOW
SAID TO BE WELL IN HAND.NEWS OF FORWARD MOVEMENT EX-
PECTED SOON—THE PREMIER DE-
FINES HIS STATEMENTS—CHANGE AT END OF
WAR PROB-
ABLE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
London, Nov. 15, 6 a. m.—This morning's papers record few substantial facts as to the progress of the South African campaign, but "The Mail" learns on inquiry in well informed quarters that the military authorities are in touch with the force at Ladysmith and have no special ground for anxiety.

Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary for India, in the course of a speech last night said that he hoped that in a few days there would be news of an active forward movement to the relief of the beleaguered garrison.

Lord Salisbury has departed from his usual custom, and has taken the nation into his confidence in a letter which is published in to-day's papers. The Prime Minister calls attention to the exact text of his speech at the Guildhall, and complains of its misquotation by Lord Edmund Fitz Maurice, who under the Liberal Administration formerly represented the Foreign Office in the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury points out that his words at the dinner were:

We seek no gold fields, we seek no territory. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races and security for our fellow subjects and for the Empire. I will not ask by what means these results are to be obtained. The hour for asking that has not yet come.

From this statement it may be concluded once for all that after the war everything will not be allowed to go on as before.

WAR CLOUD IN THE EAST.

RUSSIA APPARENTLY PREPARING TO
ATTACK HERAT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
London, Nov. 15 (1 a. m.)—The inactivity prevailing at the Boer camps and the lull in military operations on the British side encourage the London leader writers to look around and find out whether anything is happening.

Outside of South Africa they see a cloud as large as a man's hand in Kush, where the Russian troops are massed apparently for a sudden attack upon Herat. There is strong evidence that Russia is preparing either for a fresh advance upon Herat or for a stroke of some kind by which a free exit into the Indian Ocean can be secured. Some leader writers console themselves with the reflection that Russia will not bring on a campaign in Central Asia or Persia when Japan is menacing her with war in Korea, and when also Germany is on the friendly relations with England.

There is, however, no positive evidence that Japan is preparing for war, and the attitude of the German Emperor toward England is puzzling. It is not disappointing to the English Court, which has apparently been taking too much for granted. The Kaiser is coming to England, but he has made it clear that he does not wish to have too much made of his visit, which is a private affair rather than an international event.

HOSTILE FRENCH CRITICS.

French critics, enraged by the British cruisers' action in policing Delagoa Bay and stopping the Cordoba, and also by rumors that the Queen will go to San Remo in preference to Nice when she visits the Riviera, are already exulting over the German Emperor's coolness in declining municipal honors at Portsmouth and at London. These matters would attract little attention if there were more stirring news from South Africa.

The silence maintained respecting Ladysmith has caused some surprise, but little serious comment. I can state positively that there is no anxiety among the authorities of the War Office over the position of Sir George Stewart White's forces, but that a confident belief exists that the bombardment is ineffective and intermittent, and that the garrison has nothing to do except to remain quiet within the lines of defence until the relief column is ready to advance. Some military writers suggest that General White's position may be regarded more seriously at Cape Town than it is in London, since Sir Redvers Buller is not adhering rigidly to his original scheme of organization, but is sending battalions to Durban which are outside of the First Division. They assume that it was his intention to dispatch only ten thousand men to the relief of Ladysmith, whereas some of the best experts have held that he will not take any risks, but would have twenty thousand men in the column, including the four thousand troops and marines in Lower Natal, when the reinforcements began to arrive. He can certainly be depended upon to send forward the first cavalry that arrives, without regard to red tape or a scheme of organization on paper.

CRITICISM OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The transports are belated, but reinforcements are steadily massing both at Cape Town and at Durban. The Admiralty is subjected to considerable criticism for not hiring the fast liners which it has been reserving year after year at a high cost, and its tardy action in engaging the *Majestic* as a transport is a confession that these structures were well founded.

The appointment of Sir Charles Warren, a General experienced in South African warfare, to command the new division is heartily approved on all sides.

The dispatches stating that Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary of the Transvaal, had threatened to shoot six British officers if the alleged Boer spy Nathan Marks were not released are inexact, although they are stated by two news agencies to be officially confirmed. The two versions of the affair do not agree in details, but Marks was evidently arrested on the suspicion of entering Ladysmith for the purpose of giving information to the enemy. It is not considered probable by officials here that President Kruger will carry out his threat and invite reprisals by General White. The customs of war are applied with great difficulty to the present campaign, where the Boers do not have a uniform but dress precisely as their sympathizers, who are found lurking about the British camps. The British have dealt very leniently with suspected camp followers, and have not followed the rigorous example of the Prussians

A TRAIN EVERY HOUR

From Grand Central Station along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central—Advt.

Cure the Colds that come in a night with
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—Advt.

Continued on fourth page.

Continued on sixth page.

A DIRECT LINE TO ST. LOUIS.
The Pennsylvania Railroad, through Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Indianapolis. Through trains, fast schedule, picturesque scenery. Leave New York West 26 Street Station 9:30 a. m.; arrive St. Louis 1:45 p. m. next day, via "Pennsylvania Limited." No extra fare—Advt.

Continued on fourth page.

Continued on sixth page.

Continued on fourth page.

Continued on sixth page.

ACCUSED OF MANY CRIMES.

CAPTAIN MCCLUSKY THINKS HE HAS
MADE IMPORTANT CAPTURES.FIVE MEN ALLEGED TO HAVE VICTIMIZED
BANKS AND HOTELS WITH BAD
CHECKS—ONE AN EX-STATE
SENATOR.

There were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre-st. court yesterday morning four prisoners about whom the police of almost every large American city many of the leading business houses, banks and trust companies will read with great interest. They are to be tried here and elsewhere for various kinds of swindling games that have netted them, it is alleged, many thousands of dollars.

The alleged head of the gang is Alonzo J. Whiteman, thirty-nine years old, of Danville, N. Y. He is a graduate of Columbia University, a former State Senator in Minnesota; once a candidate for Congress and once well to do. His mother lives in Danville, N. Y. The other prisoners are Frank Edmunds, forty years old, a clerk, unmarried, of No. 500 Columbus-ave.; John Thompson, alias William Hartley, alias P. Lawton, alias Dr. George W. Johnston, thirty-one years old, clerk, address refused, and Robert J. Knox, forty-two years old, a lawyer, of No. 128 West Thirty-third-st.

There is under arrest at Pittsburgh a fifth member of the same gang, Charles E. Stewart, alias Charles Ward, seventy-two years old, who was arrested there Monday. All the men have served several terms in prison except Knox and Whiteman. Nothing is known of Knox except that he was found with the others.

Whiteman has been under arrest in several places, and tried for various crimes, but always managed to get acquitted, except once. The police of several of the larger cities, Captain McClusky and Pinkerton's Detective Agency have been watching the gang for several months, but it was only on Monday that the arrests were made.

Stewart, it is alleged, attempted to swindle a Pittsburgh bank and was caught at it. Edmunds, Thompson and Knox came to this city, where they were joined by Whiteman.

ARRESTED ON MONDAY.

They were arrested on Monday night by Detectives Hay, Holland and Frazer. Knox and Whiteman were found in Thirty-third-st., between Sixth and Seventh-aves.; Edmunds and Thompson in Thirty-fifth-st., between Broadway and Seventh-ave. They were taken to Police Headquarters and closely guarded. Captain McClusky at first declined to say anything about them. They were hurried to the Centre-st. court and remanded yesterday morning as suspicious persons. Late yesterday afternoon Captain McClusky gave out a statement concerning their alleged crimes.

According to this story by Captain McClusky, Hartley, under the name of Dr. George W. Johnston, called on the real estate firm of John F. James & Son, in Brooklyn, and said he wanted to buy a house. Mr. James, the head of the firm, spent two days showing houses to his prospective customer, and finally one worth \$10,000 was selected. "Dr. Johnson" gave a check for \$500 to bind the transaction. It was drawn on the Hoboken Loan and Savings Institution. It was worthless. The gang's chief and most successful scheme seemed to be the negotiation of worthless checks and drafts.

"Dr. Johnson" said he would pay \$5,000 down on the house and would carry the remaining \$5,000 in first mortgage. He said he would not like to pay more than 4 per cent. Mr. James expressed a doubt of his ability to get it for less than 4½ per cent, but asked his customer to go with him to the officials of the Central Trust Company in Brooklyn to see what they would do. Mr. James introduced "Dr. Johnson," and this introduction assured his standing with the officials. That introduction subsequently cost the Trust Company several hundred dollars.

The Trust Company declined to make the loan at 4 per cent, and "Dr. Johnson" agreed to their rate. He said he would like to open an account with the Trust Company, inasmuch as he intended to live in Brooklyn. The officials said they would be delighted to do what they could for him. Mr. James had introduced him, and that was sufficient.

"Dr. Johnson" deposited a draft for \$3,000 drawn on the Hoboken Loan and Savings Institution. The deposit was made on Friday. Knowing the Clearing House would be closed on Sunday and that he would be unable to get through, he called on the Trust Company on the following day (Saturday), and presenting his check for \$300 secured the money. No questions were asked, as he seemed respectable. He disappeared with the money. Both his draft and the check given to Mr. James were returned as no good.

Captain McClusky says this is one of many similar cases Mr. Hartley will have to answer for.

The case was reported to the Bankers' Association, and that body sent a report to Mr. Pinkerton, who asked Captain McClusky's assistance. Pinkerton got a clew in May, 1898, that led him to believe that Thompson, alias Hartley, was only one of a large gang, and that Whiteman was the leader.

ORDERED DRAFTS LITHOGRAPHED.

On the 12th of that month a man who said he was W. L. Howe, cashier of the National Bank of Lawrence, N. Y., called on Meyer & Wessinger, lithographers, No. 176 Fulton-st. He said his firm wanted to change the form of its drafts. He ordered ten thousand drafts of a certain design, had them made into books and paid for them in cash \$63.50. He ordered them sent to himself, "care of Mrs. Whiteman, Danville, N. Y."

A few days later a North River ferryboat deckhand found one of the books of drafts in the river. For some reason he sent it to Pinkerton. Pinkerton, through Meyer & Wessinger, traced it to Whiteman, and then for the first time learned of the extent of the swindling.

Reports of bogus drafts began to pour in from all over the country. They were all made on these forms and drawn on the National Bank of Lawrence, N. Y. The gang has been under surveillance ever since. Whiteman kept either in New-York or lived with his mother at her home, in Danville, N. Y. There, it is alleged, he formulated the plans, while his agents all over the country carried them into operation.

The next instance given by Captain McClusky occurred on October 3 last. The First National Bank of Woonsocket paid \$3,000 on a \$10,000 worthless draft drawn by the Lawrence National Bank of Lawrence, Kan., on the First National Bank of New-York City. This deal was operated by Charles E. Stewart, alias Charles Ward, aided by Edmunds, Thompson and Knox, and it is alleged, directed from Danville by Whiteman.

After this money was secured all the men except Whiteman went to Pittsburgh. The scheme

Continued on sixth page.

Continued on fourth page.

Continued on sixth page.

Continued on fourth page.

Continued on sixth page.

Continued on fourth page.

Continued on sixth page.

Continued on fourth page.

Continued on sixth page.

Continued on fourth page.

REBELS AGAIN DEFEATED.

SHARP ENCOUNTER WITH INSURGENTS
NEAR SAN FABIAN.SEVEN KILLED AND THIRTEEN WOUNDED
ON AMERICAN SIDE—FILIPINO LOSSES
HEAVY—SOLDIERS' HARDSHIPS.

Manila, Nov. 14.—The 33d Infantry, in one of the sharpest two hours' engagements of the war, with an equal force of insurgents, five miles from San Fabian, on Saturday, lost one officer and six men killed and had one officer and twelve men wounded. The Americans captured twenty-nine Filipinos and one hundred rifles, and found eighty-one insurgent dead lying in the trenches and rice fields. Many more Filipinos doubtless were killed or wounded.

General Wheaton was informed that the enemy was gathering at San Jacinto for the purpose of preventing the Americans from controlling the road from Dagupan north, whereby Aguinaldo might retreat. The 33d Regiment, Colonel Howe commanding, and a detachment of the 13th Infantry, with a Gatling gun, Howland commanding, were sent to disperse them.

The troops encountered the worst road yet found in the island of Luzon. There was a succession of creeks whose bridges the Americans had to stop and repair, miry ditches, and at certain places men and horses struggled waist deep in quagmires. A hundred soldiers had to drag the Gatling gun part of the way, the horses being useless.

FILIPINOS OPEN THE FIGHT.

The insurgents opened the fight two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading American battalion was passing a group of houses, in the midst of a coconut grove, knee deep in mud. The Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in trees, houses and a small trench across the road, held their fire until the Americans were close to them. When they began firing other Filipinos opened fire from thickets, right and left, further away. The insurgent sharpshooters picked off the officers first. Five of the Americans who fell wore shoulder straps or chevrons.

The 33d never wavered. Its crack marksmen knocked the Filipinos from the trees like squirrels, and the Americans rushed the trench, leaving four dead insurgents there. The regiment then deployed under fire, with Major John A. Logan's battalion in the centre, Major Cronin's on the right and Major Marsh's on the left. The skirmish line, which was a mile long, advanced rapidly, keeping up a constant fire.

Filipinos made an unexpectedly good stand. Many of them remained behind cover until the Americans were within twenty feet of them. Major Marsh flanked a small trench full of insurgents, surprising them and slaughtering nearly all of them before entering the town. The Gatling killed five of the force holding the bridge and swept the country beyond the town, driving about one hundred and fifty Filipinos into the hills. Marsh's battalion, entering the town first, captured a big battlefield which was flying over a convent.

A RETREAT ON DAGUPAN.

The insurgents are supposed to have retreated toward Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them, as the American troops were exhausted and their supply of ammunition was low. The outposts killed five Filipinos during the night. The body of the Filipino lieutenant colonel commanding was found among the killed.

The regiment returned to San Fabian on Sunday, it being impossible to get supplies over the roads.

A proclamation of the Filipino Secretary of War was found in all the villages, giving glowing accounts of alleged Filipino victories, and saying that 7,500 Americans had been killed and 15,000 wounded in the war.

The dead and wounded were brought to Manila to-day. The officers who are returning say it is impossible for General Wheaton to attempt a junction with General Young on account of the roads. Prisoners say it is reported that Aguinaldo, with an army which they estimated at twenty thousand men—probably a great exaggeration—left retreating toward Dagupan, intending to leave there for the northwest. Some of them said they believed the Filipino army had passed the line intended by Generals Wheaton and Young to be covered on Aguinaldo's rear, and that he passed San Fabian, going northwest, a fortnight ago.

FILIPINO CAPITAL CHANGED.

General Otis has learned that Aguinaldo recently issued a proclamation transferring the capital to Bayombong, giving as a reason for the step the unsanitary condition of Tarlac. It is supposed that the leaders of the insurrection who are not already at Bayombong are retreating to that place, though when they left Tarlac, whether they are travelling with the army, how many soldiers they were able to hold together and whether the leaders or the troops have got beyond General Lawton's line are all unknown. It is hoped, however, that General Wheaton has effected a junction with General Young, forming a cordon from San Fabian to San Isidro. General Lawton has six thousand men and General Wheaton twenty-seven hundred, a small force to control so many miles, but it commands the main roads by which the insurgents must move to the north.

With the Americans advancing at the present rate they could drive the insurgents from Bayombong in a fortnight, and it is impossible for the rebels to establish another capital in Luzon which cannot be captured within a month.

The rapid approach of the Americans was a complete surprise to the insurgents, as the latter expected them to move slowly, as they did from Manila to Angeles. The Filipinos thought it impossible for the Americans to make headway in the mud which prevailed everywhere, and the sudden invasion astounded the natives along the line of General Young's march, who had been told that the Americans were confined to the suburbs of Manila.

NATIVES WELCOME THE ARMY.

A majority of the natives welcome the army enthusiastically, but some who have been deceived by stories of American cruelties hide in the swamps. Women who are unable to flee fall upon their knees, holding up crucifixes and begging to be spared. When the news spreads that the Americans intend to remain and establish order the population flock to their homes, bringing with them their cattle and household goods.

The insurgents have drained the resources of the province. The army has impressed a large share of the crops, and the people are miserably poor. Everywhere are elaborate trenches built by the non-combatants, working day and night.

The Americans found big stores of rice at Tarlac, Tubig and elsewhere, and several thousand new Filipino uniforms were captured at Tubig. Thirty insurgents surrendered to General MacArthur, receiving \$30 each for their guns.

Major Marsh's battalion of the 33d Regiment, which includes many old Rough Riders from

GOOD TRACK, GOOD TRAINS, GOOD TIME.
In each of these the New York Central is not surpassed, as thousands will attest—Advt.

THE CHARLESTON'S WRECK.

DETAILS OF THE STRANDING OF THE
CRUISER.CREW ESCAPES AFTER HARDSHIPS—LIEU-
TENANT McDONALD'S BRAVERY.

Manila, Nov. 14.—Further details regarding the grounding of the United States cruiser *Charleston* show that she struck an uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kamiguan Island. Her stern was almost submerged, and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on, and the cruiser began rolling violently. The watertight doors were quickly closed, but were stove in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship.

After the first efforts to right her the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea, and therefore abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the launch and boats and rowed away, prepared to fight for a landing, with two Colts, 134 rifles and ten days' rations. Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing.

JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED.

SON OF THE GENERAL FALLS WHILE LEAD-
ING BATTALION INTO ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A dispatch received at the War Department announces that Major John A. Logan, 33d Volunteer Infantry, has been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading his battalion in action. He is a son of the late General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, who is now living in Washington. He leaves a widow and three children, who are at present at Youngstown, Ohio.

The following dispatch received from General Otis under date of Manila to-day confirms the report of the death of Major Logan:

Wheaton reports November 12 there was an engagement near San Jacinto between the 33d Volunteers and twelve hundred intrenched insurgents. Our loss, Major Logan, while gallantly leading a battalion, and six enlisted men, killed. Captain Green and eleven men were wounded. The enemy's loss was not known. The enemy lost thirty-eight men, including three officers, and a large quantity of rice also. The enemy is still pressing on from San Jose and Araga. The roads are impracticable for any wheel transportation, and the horses are foraged on rice and growing rice straw.

The news of her son's death was conveyed to Mrs. Logan by a personal note from Secretary Root, sent by Major Johnson, assistant adjutant general. Mrs. Logan was prostrated by the shock, but later in the day recovered her composure, and driving downtown communicated with young Mrs. Logan at Youngstown, Ohio, over the long distance telephone.

Soon after noon Mrs. John A. Logan drove to the White House. She was accompanied by another woman. One of the ushers who had known her for many years admitted her at once to the Red Parlor. She had a dispatch in her hand, and begged to have her name taken at once to the President. In the parlor she met Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Associate Justice, who has a son in the Philippines.

Word of Mrs. Logan's visit was brought to the President, who was at the Cabinet meeting. He at once left the meeting and went downstairs, where Mrs. Logan and Mrs. McKenna were still together. After a few minutes Mrs. Logan was assisted to her carriage, and the President returned to the Cabinet, where the sad news of Major Logan's death had already been under discussion.

Major John A. Logan, Jr., was born in July, 1865, at Murphysboro, Ill. He received an appointment to West Point Academy and attended for two years, but was not graduated. Mr. Logan then entered the real estate business in Washington, and after his marriage to Miss Edith Andrews, daughter of the late C. H. Andrews, on March 22, 1887, he had lived there. He was engaged in limestone mining, and at one time conducted a fancy stock farm. For several years he was captain of the local militia company, known as the Logan Rifles. In May, 1898, he received from President McKinley the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of first lieutenant on the staff of General Otis, who was at the time commanding the 33d Volunteers, and he was assigned to the Philippines. On August 19 last he was appointed major of the 33d Volunteers, and sailed with his regiment early in October. Major Logan leaves a widow and three children—John A. Logan, 3d, Mary Louise Logan and Edith Josephine Logan.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDOLENCE.

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Logan, widow of Major Logan, is completely prostrated over the death of her husband, and her physicians will not allow her to be seen. She had expected to spend the winter with her children in the South of France, and was preparing to start when the dispatch announcing Major Logan's death was received. The body will be brought home on the transport *Sikh*.

Mrs. Logan has received the following telegram from President McKinley:

It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of your husband while gallantly leading his battalion in the charge of San Jacinto. His splendid qualities as a soldier and his courage on the fighting line have given him place among the heroic men of the war, and it will be some consolation to you to know that he died for his country on the field of honor. You have in this trying hour for yourself and the children the sincere sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

NEWS OF LIEUTENANT GILMORE.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The following was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson to-day:

Manila, November 14.
Escaped Spanish prisoners at San Fabian report seeing Gilmore November 1 in Tarlac, with five men; all well. He crossed mountain from Balat in May, with thirteen men. Location of other men is quite unknown.

WATSON.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM OTIS.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The following has been received at the War Department from General Otis:

Manila, November 14.
Rain continues; typhoon prevailing, nearly four inches this month in Manila; more central in Luzon. General Lawton has passed beyond telegraphic communication; nothing from him since yesterday. Wheaton reports engagement November 11 short distance from San Fabian; battalion 33d under march attacked and defeated four hundred enemy intrenched, had two men wounded; enemy left fourteen dead on field and forty-one rifles. Wheaton about to attack San Jacinto; result not learned. Hughes, Panay, operating near Iloilo, Cordova, Marikina, Cabatuan; enemy make no stand.

LONDON HEARS OF A BATTLE.

London, Nov. 14.—Dispatches from Manila say that seven Americans were killed and fifteen wounded in General Wheaton's daybreak attack this morning on the town of Salinda, which was stubbornly defended. After a heavy

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.

THE CHARLESTON'S WRECK.

DETAILS OF THE STRANDING OF THE
CRUISER.CREW ESCAPES AFTER HARDSHIPS—LIEU-
TENANT McDONALD'S BRAVERY.

Manila, Nov. 14.—Further details regarding the grounding of the United States cruiser *Charleston* show that she struck an uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kamiguan Island. Her stern was almost submerged, and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on, and the cruiser began rolling violently. The watertight doors were quickly closed, but were stove in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship.

After the first efforts to right her the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea, and therefore abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the launch and boats and rowed away, prepared to fight for a landing, with two Colts, 134 rifles and ten days' rations. Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing.

JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED.

SON OF THE GENERAL FALLS WHILE LEAD-
ING BATTALION INTO ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A dispatch received at the War Department announces that Major John A. Logan, 33d Volunteer Infantry, has been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading his battalion in action. He is a son of the late General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, who is now living in Washington. He leaves a widow and three children, who are at present at Youngstown, Ohio.

The following dispatch received from General Otis under date of Manila to-day confirms the report of the death of Major Logan:

Wheaton reports November 12 there was an engagement near San Jacinto between the 33d Volunteers and twelve hundred intrenched insurgents. Our loss, Major Logan, while gallantly leading a battalion, and six enlisted men, killed. Captain Green and eleven men were wounded. The enemy's loss was not known. The enemy lost thirty-eight men, including three officers, and a large quantity of rice also. The enemy is still pressing on from San Jose and Araga. The roads are impracticable for any wheel transportation, and the horses are foraged on rice and growing rice straw.

JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED.

SON OF THE GENERAL FALLS WHILE LEAD-
ING BATTALION INTO ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A dispatch received at the War Department announces that Major John A. Logan, 33d Volunteer Infantry, has been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading his battalion in action. He is a son of the late General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, who is now living in Washington. He leaves a widow and three children, who are at present at Youngstown, Ohio.

The following dispatch received from General Otis under date of Manila to-day confirms the report of the death of Major Logan:

Wheaton reports November 12 there was an engagement near San Jacinto between the 33d Volunteers and twelve hundred intrenched insurgents. Our loss, Major Logan, while gallantly leading a battalion, and six enlisted men, killed. Captain Green and eleven men were wounded. The enemy's loss was not known. The enemy lost thirty-eight men, including three officers, and a large quantity of rice also. The enemy is still pressing on from San Jose and Araga. The roads are impracticable for any wheel transportation, and the horses are foraged on rice and growing rice straw.

JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED.

SON OF THE GENERAL FALLS WHILE LEAD-
ING BATTALION INTO ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A dispatch received at the War Department announces that Major John A. Logan, 33d Volunteer Infantry, has been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading his battalion in action. He is a son of the late General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, who is now living in Washington. He leaves a widow and three children, who are at present at Youngstown, Ohio.

The following dispatch received from General Otis under date of Manila to-day confirms the report of the death of Major Logan:

Wheaton reports November 12 there was an engagement near San Jacinto between the 33d Volunteers and twelve hundred intrenched insurgents. Our loss, Major Logan, while gallantly leading a battalion, and six enlisted men, killed. Captain Green and eleven men were wounded. The enemy's loss was not known. The enemy lost thirty-eight men, including three officers, and a large quantity of rice also. The enemy is still pressing on from San Jose and Araga. The roads are impracticable for any wheel transportation, and the horses are foraged on rice and growing rice straw.

JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED.

SON OF THE GENERAL FALLS WHILE LEAD-
ING BATTALION INTO ACTION.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A dispatch received at the War Department announces that Major John A. Logan, 33d Volunteer Infantry, has been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading his battalion in action. He is a son of the late General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, who is now living in Washington. He leaves a widow and three children, who are at present at Youngstown, Ohio.

The following dispatch received from General Otis under date of Manila to-day confirms the report of the death of Major Logan:

Wheaton reports November 12 there was an engagement near San Jacinto between the 33d Volunteers and twelve hundred intrenched insurgents. Our loss, Major Logan, while gallantly leading a battalion, and six enlisted men, killed. Captain Green and eleven men were wounded. The enemy's loss was not known. The enemy lost thirty-eight men, including three officers, and a large quantity of rice also. The enemy is still pressing on from San Jose and Araga. The roads are impracticable for any wheel transportation, and the horses are foraged on rice and growing rice straw.

JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED.

SON OF THE GENERAL FALLS WHILE LEAD-